

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII.

WILMINGTON POST

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

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Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

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SHORT AND CHOICE.

President Garfield, receiving the Farragut bronze statue in behalf of the Nation, said much in little, and in the best of taste:

ACCEPTANCE OF THE STATUE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is the singular province of art to break down the limitations which separate the generations of men from each other, and allow those of past generations to be compadres and associates of those now living. This capital is silently being filled up with the heroes of other times.

Men of three wars have taken their places in silent eloquence as the guardians and guides of the Nation they loved so well; and as the years pass on these squares and public places will be rendered more and more populous, more and more eloquent, by the presence of dead heroes of other days.

From all quarters of the country, from all generations of its, from all portions of its service, these heroes come, by the ministrations and mystery of art, to take their places and stand as permanent guardians of our Nation's glory. To-day we come to hail this hero, who comes from the sea, down from the straits of his flagship, wreathed with the smoke of glory and of victory, bringing sixty years of National life and honor, to take his place as an honored compatriot and perpetual guardian of his Nation's glory.

In the name of the Nation, I accept this noble statue; and his country will guard it as he guarded his country. [Applause.]

Latest.

The world certainly moves. An assemblage of both parties and races, so big that Tucker Hall couldn't hold them, met together at Raleigh last week. Both parties and both colors addressed the meeting, which was to a man in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, raised money to pay the expenses of an election, and are going to vote on the question of prohibition in a few months.

They have given Gen. Grant a banquet in the City of Mexico.

Mr. Tracy Robinson, a wealthy Colombian merchant, who is not personally interested in the Panama Canal scheme, told a St. Louis reporter the other day that M. de Lesseps bids fair to accomplish his purpose before the world is six years older. Mr. Robinson, who is just from Panama, says that everything is just in admirable order, and that the men are only awaiting M. de Lesseps' arrival in June to bend to their task.

Sir Stafford Northcote will be Beaconsfield's successor as the leader of the conservatives in Parliament.

Col. Fred. Grant is leaving Chicago for New York, to assume the presidency of the Texas Western Narrow Gauge Railroad, which is to run from Houston to Presidio del Norte, a distance of 600 miles.

M. C. Butler has made his promised "irrefragable evidence" speech. It flashed in the pan. It turned out to be voice and nothing else. Nothing put empty sound.

FIFTH DISTRICT COLLECTOR-SHIP.

We are reliably informed that both Congressmen Hubbs and Thomas N. Cooper, the Chairman of the State Committee, support Hon. Geo. B. Everett for the Collectorship of the Fifth Internal Revenue District, and that he is endorsed by a very large majority of the Republican party of the state. Mr. Everett is a gentleman of high character, and made a canvass equalled by none in North Carolina, for Garfield and Arthur.

CAPE FEAR LIGHT STATION.

April 25th, 1881.

MR. W. P. CANADAY:

SIR: The report that is constantly going to you about my being a Democrat is false. I will state to you and the public generally that I am a Republican from principle and not for office. Although I am now employed by the government, I had changed my politics before I ever thought of getting the place I now hold. I will further state that I in the future expect to work and vote for the party, whether I hold an office or not.

Respectfully,

John R. Newton.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats had so much to say about the Republicans stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1863 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

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The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS:

R. H. Cowap,	\$ 2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins,	3,200,000
G. W. Spawson,	6,666,000
Wm. Johnson,	2,000,000
E. Belo,	1,440,000
P. Mallett,	500,000
J. B. Stubbs,	450,000

Total, \$16,256,000

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan,	\$2,000,000
A. J. Jones,	1,500,000

Total, \$3,500,000

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

JIMITHVILLE ITEMS.

We are informed that a fellow by the name of Bryant Morse, got drunk on Friday last and went to the residence of Mr. Boyd, Signal Officer at Smithville, and cursed and damned him outrageously, kicked in the front door trying to get into the house for the purpose, as he alleged, of killing Mr. Boyd. We understand that Morse is dangerous when drunk, having shot one or two persons within the past two years.

Why the officers of the law do not jail him we are not informed. But there is one thing we do know, Mr. Rufus Galoway, the Postmaster, is a Justice of the Peace, and it is his sworn duty to protect the citizens, and if he cannot do it he should at once resign and allow some one else to perform the duty that he is neglecting. This is not the first case which the Magistrates of Smithville have allowed to go non-suited on account of the personal influence of the defendants. We will thank our Smithville friends to keep us fully posted, so that we can inform the public concerning the matter.

The colored Republicans of New Hanover county are requested to meet at the City Hall on Wednesday evening, May 4th, at 8 o'clock, to select a Delegation to attend the Convention of Colored citizens called to meet in Raleigh on the 17th of May.

Geo. W. Price, Jr.,

Jno. H. Whitteman,

J. D. Dry,

Alfred Robinson,

G. L. Marion,

G. P. Sanguinaw,

Emmanuel Nichols,

Thos. C. Miller,

N. G. Sampson,

J. C. Hill.

SMITHVILLE, N. C.,

April 27, 1881.

In pursuance of a Convention to be called at Raleigh on the 17th day of May, 1881, by the leading colored men of North Carolina, the leading colored men of Brunswick county have decided to call a meeting to meet at Town Creek, Tee's store, on the 7th day of May, 1881, for the purpose of electing delegates to the said Convention.

Respectfully,

W. H. Craig, Chairman.

Frank Davis,

Whitfield Griffin,

Abraham Hanks, Secretary.

WHITEVILLE, N. C.,

April 27, 1881.

To the colored Republicans of Columbus County:

In response to a call for a State Convention of colored Republicans of North Carolina, to be held on the 17th day of May, 1881, notice is hereby given that there will be a County Convention of the colored Republicans of Columbus county, at Whiteville, N. C., on the 14th day of May, 1881, to elect delegates to said Convention.

The township committee will please take timely notice, and send up full delegations from each township.

OWEN L. W. SMITH,

Chairman Rep. Ex. Committee.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy,

that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, strong, regular, kidneys and liver active,

is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy,

and its proprietors are being blessed

by thousands who have been saved

and cured by it. Will you try it?

Right.

If you want to be well advised, subscribe for the Post.

STATE NEWS.

CHICAGO ITEM.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy

Tobacco and Cigarettes.

The Board of Aldermen meets in

regular monthly session to-morrow

evening at 8 o'clock.

The Board of County Commissioners

will meet in regular session to-morrow

evening at 8 o'clock.

A literary association has been formed at Smithville, and numbers about

sixty members.

About one hundred

books have been donated to them by

their friends.

Their room is in the Adjutant's office, at the garrison, which is

kindly tendered them by Lieut.

Miles. The following are the officers:

C. C. Guthrie, president; Henry Dan-

vica, vice-president; J. B. Rourk, treas-

urer; J. C. Clemons, secretary; S. S.

Drew, librarian.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell will attend a

meeting of the American Medical As-

sociation at Richmond, Va., next week.

Rev. Dr. Yeates, of this city, delivered

an address to the Woman's Mis-

sionary Society at Fayetteville, N. C.,

Thursday night.

Rev. Thos. D. Pitts, of St. John's

Church, who has been absent on a

visit to Florida, has returned and will

fill his pulpit to-day.

The steamer Passport is on the Ma-

rine Railway, where her hull will be

scrapped and painted.

Her other improvements are nearly complete.

Mr. T. C. Fanning and his part

held a reception at Rankin Hall on

Friday evening for the benefit of St.

James' Home, which was well attended.

There is a political Magazine published

in this city, called "The North Carolina

Medical Journal." Its fervent editor,

in political ethics, is "almost too sweet for

anything."

SWEEPING STREETS.—It is Captain

Brook's orders that the street hands

shall sweep in front of the dining room

of the Purcell House, just at dinner

time, to the great annoyance of the

greatest medical and scientific men of

the day.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL MEM-

ORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The above orga-

nization convened at the office of

Col. E. R. Brink on Thursday last, with

W. P. Canaday in the chair, Col. Geo.

Geo. Mabson as secretary, for the pur-

pose of making arrangements for decorating

the graves of the Union dead at the

National Cemetery, on the 30th of

May, 1881. On motion of Gen. S. H.

Manning, Col. Edwin R. Brink, Col.

George Mabson and Hon. Joseph C.

Hill were appointed a committee, with

full power to make all necessary ar-

rangements for the occasion.

Edward Sanders, colored, escaped from

the county House of Correction on

Wednesday last, and is still at large.

It is thought that Sanders is making

his way to South Carolina, where it is

said he has been absent for a month.

At the fifth annual meeting of lot

owners and stockholders of Belleveue

Cemetery Company held last Monday</

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1881.

Hon. D. L. Russell has favored us with public documents.

Senators Ransom and Vance will please accept our thanks for documents sent by mail.

Judge R. P. Buxton has been in Washington for some time, looking after his interests.

North Carolinians are as thick in Washington as coots in a rice-field; all seeking office.

Secretary of State Blaine, Gov. A. B. Cornell, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell and Gov. Washburn of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue.

If the founders of the New York Times were to rise from the tomb and discover that his great journal had become a mere filter for the malignant slanders of sharpers, swindlers and thieves, he would, in the anguish of his soul, wish that he had been buried half a century before he was born—*National Republican*.

The Duke of Sutherland and party, consisting of eight or ten Englishmen of note, are in New York and are to make a tour of the country, as far as San Francisco. The Duke is one of the richest men in the world, owning 1,100,000 acres of land in Scotland, and more than that in England, from which he derives an immense revenue.

Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina has fairly earned the title of "Irrefragable Proof." Butler. Every time he has been charged with committing any offence against morals he professes to have a whole bag full of "irrefragable proof" on hand. When he was accused of complicity with the Hamburg massacre, he denounced it as an infernal, baseless and irrefragable lie. We believe he actually said damned lie. He has, all during this debate, so disgraceful so far as the Bourbons are concerned, kept crying out and proclaiming that he had this inevitable, "irrefragable proof" of the existence of a corrupt bargain with Mahone. When the door is open, the opportunity on hand, he is never on hand, but has failed ignominiously every time.

We publish the communication relative to the Tilton School, which appears in another column, with great pleasure. Miss Amy M. Bradley has placed this city under obligations to her and those for whom she has acted, which can never be repaid. The article is the jottings of some cultivated Boston gentleman, who, occurring here on business or leisurely travel, took occasion in seeing the town, to visit the Tilton School and find out something of its history, and write it home to that pattern of an evening newspaper, the Boston Transcript. Though not making it a business, particularly, there was a sincerity and discretion in his pen, which caused him to render something like that justice to Miss Bradley who conceived the plan and the generous donors who furnished the means for the benefice. We ask a careful reading of the article entitled "A Few Years Work; Miss Bradley's Wilmington School."

John W. Shakesford, who claims to be the member of Congress from the Third District, was in the city on Thursday last, stopping at the Purcell House. If Shakesford did not have the brains of a minister he would not show himself among gentlemen. A man who was elected by fraud of his own planning is only equaled by the meanest in the land. He planned the fraud which was practiced in this city, by means of which 1,000 colored men and Republicans were prevented from voting. He planned the fraudulent tickets, issued in the county of Pender by one Bruce Williams. He planned the throwing out of 53 votes in the county of Onslow. He planned the fraud committed in the county of Moore, by which Mr. Canaday lost 124 votes, and he planned the fraud committed in the county of Cumberland, which cheated his competitor out of about 85 votes. In all, making sufficient fraud to get the certificate of election for himself. Now this is the man who is traveling around the country and associating himself with gentlemen, instead of being in the pentimento among far better men than he.

Zebulon B. Vance under date of January 16, 1881, writes a letter as full of misrepresentations as an egg is of meat. He mules and pales about the oppressions and losses of "our people" under Republican rule. He says in the most dolorous tones that in 1884 there shall be an entire turn-about, the south shall be all given over to conciliation and reconciliation—and peace—and no more bloody shirt, but that entire pacification which will be brought about by an old-fashioned Democratic election to the Presidency of some such patriot as Vallandingham or other member of the "Sons of Liberty" or the "Order of the Star." He sneers the idea of repeatant rebels, that the south will not again be "all

treated, and continue to be treated, rebels unrepentant, because we vote the Democratic ticket." His idea of the Democratic situation in 1884, is summed up in the following language which he ejaculated near the close of this patriotic epistle: "The error of the northern people in the treatment of the south that deserved most serious attention was in the selection of the agents of restoration. The idea prevailed that those who had been most faithful and zealous in the Confederacy were utterly unworthy of trust while those who dodged and played fast and loose with both sides, or who were loudest in repentance and most abject in abasement after the war were necessarily most loyal, and were the fit material for the formation of a Union and white republicans in North Carolina don't hold the opinion as Vance.

"BUNDLING A FIRE THAT WAS NOT CANCER PUT OUT."

A question which carries on its very face right and equity, and the further you probe into it, the more you are satisfied of the justice of the cause you are advocating, should never be abandoned. When we took up the cause of the colored citizen in the matter of a just and equitable division of the party patronage we expected opposition from many of the white Republicans. Therefore we have not been disappointed with their action. But we know when they consider the matter well, take up both sides of the question and digest it properly, they will decide that we are right. In fact, we feel very certain that they will do so, from the victory that we have already won, for we have received letters from several of the leaders in the state indorsing our course in this matter.

But one gentleman says, and he thinks from his standing in the party, his word should be law, that our "course in indorsing colored men for office has got to be stopped." And now another says, "Canada, you are kindling a fire among the negroes that you will not be able to put out." Our answer to that is, it is a fire that we do not wish to put out; we intend to continue adding fuel to the most durable kind keep up the flames, until justice is done the long oppressed colored people of this country. We have kindled the fire of equity to all—justice to the lowest, and a fire that should burn out of existence those who have only belonged to the Republican party for office. And it is a fire that will make those who are Republicans from principle shine as the purest gem.

We have shown that of the one hundred and thirty thousand Republicans in the state, ninety-six thousand five hundred are colored. We estimate in an article in our issue of the 17th instant, that there were 350 office-holders in the state drawing upwards of \$800 per annum and not one in twenty of the numbers were colored. Since making that statement we have examined the "Blue Book" carefully and find from the official records that there are 463 men in North Carolina holding federal offices, drawing upwards of \$800 per annum, and of that number 445 are white men and 18 colored. And that the white officials draw four hundred and seventy-four thousand and forty-five (\$474,045) dollars, while the colored men only draw eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety (\$18,890) dollars, or in other words, the colored citizens are receiving about one dollar out of every twenty-six that is paid to the United States officials, in this state. We do not think it is necessary to make further argument to a fair minded white man to convince him of the injustice being done the colored citizens of the "tar heel" state. And we are confident that every true white Republican will join us in our effort to show our colored brethren the sincerity of our pledge to them by giving to those who are fully qualified, some of the most important positions, as well as an equal portion of the subordinate places.

We publish in another column a call for a state convention of the colored people, to be held at Raleigh on the 17th of May, 1881. We understand the wording of this call that they propose to consider questions touching their own moral, political and religious welfare—but more particularly their political rights. We approve of the plan. We think it is the only way they can properly put their grievances before the public, which is at last the court of final resort, at whose hands we all have to appeal. We have no doubt but what they will take up these questions concerning themselves, and consider them in a creditable manner, and so place their case before the bar of justice, that victory will at last crown their efforts.

Then Senator Brown of Georgia rose To tell of his party's terrible woes, And he lifted aloft his martial nose, And aimed at his desk resounding blows. "The ballot-box in the south is free, But how in the north?" demanded he; "Democrats there, it is sad to note, Are barred of their sacred right to vote. Half a million are counted out!" [With a ringing shout.] "And that's what I'm complaining about," Said Senator Brown of Georgia.

SLAVERY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I notice in this morning's Tribune a short paragraph from Jefferson Davis's book, stating that at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution African servitude existed in all the states, unless with the single exception of Massachusetts, in which it had recently ceased to exist.

I think slavery never existed in New Hampshire. A. R. C.

New York, April 12, 1881.

[When the first United States census was taken, in 1790, Massachusetts was the only state in which there were no slaves. In Vermont there were seventeen and in New Hampshire 158 slaves. When the second census was taken, ten years afterward, slavery had ceased in Vermont, but there were still eight slaves left in New Hampshire.—Ed.]

The Constitutions of New Hampshire adopted, were first, in January 5, 1776; second, amended in 1789; third, amended February 13, 1792; fourth, amended September 16, 1852; fifth, in November 1880. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1776, slavery was practically abolished, simply by inserting a provision to perpetuate it, and allowing it to be extinguished as the living slaves died. The state of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut, in their first Constitutions fixed a declaration of equal rights, which practically abolished slavery. Rhode Island lived under the Colonial Charter of Charles II, of July 8, 1662, until 1842. But all these Colonies had got rid of slavery at the earliest possible period.

It is worthy of remark that Thomas Jefferson, as he says himself, made an effort for the emancipation of slaves as early as 1760, and that his efforts were from that time constant.

CASTOR AND POLLUX.

Mr. Brown of Georgia, Democratic leader of the Senate and the illustrious biographer of the same, encountered a set back, a discomfiture and a *monstrum horrendum* at the hands of the whiskered Burnside and the chivalric Hawley, the other day. Burnside read at Brown, what netted the Democrats greatly, *The Louisville Courier-Journal*, and afflicated them with Democratic criticisms. Senator Hawley created indescribable merriment by describing Brown's reception in the Republican National Convention of 1868 and reading some crushing extracts from Brown's speech on that celebrated occasion. It seems that on that occasion Brown "shook the bloody shirt" with as much effusiveness, and ranted, and taunted Democrats as unlimitedly as the most foul-mouthed Republicans. It seems that Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, had exhumed Brown's pranks in that dissolute Republican conclave and spread it out to this modern public in characters so hideous and odious that the best and nearest and dearest of Brown's present friends did not know him.

Senator Hawley not only quoted Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, at Brown, but he trotted into his service that volatile colleague of his, Ben Hill. He seized upon Hill upon one of those unfortunate occasions when he was making free with a crowd of Republicans at Atlanta. To these Republicans the prolific Hill said, "they sent down with an army of bayonets to make war upon an unarmed people. They bought up the men you have honored to cooperate in the foul work." [At this the crowd of Bourbons began cries of, Joe Brown!] "I did not call that name. It should not be mentioned in decent company." In 1868, as Senator Hawley continued, Mr. Hill said that Mr. Brown had been "bought," and that he was unfit to be mentioned in "decent company" because he acted with the Republicans. In 1881 Mr. Hill and Mr. Brown cordially join each other in declaring that General Mahone has been "bought" because he acts with the Republicans.

Further sayings of Brown:

He denied that he had ever professed in 1872 to be anything except a "National Democrat," that he had never given anybody any reason to think that he was anything else. He complained that the administrations of General Grant and President Hayes had not done right by the Republicans of Georgia in the way of "patronage," and consequently the party had been weakened. It would appear that, if President Garfield desires Mr. Brown's approval, he must dismiss all federal office-holders in Georgia who are Democrats and appoint Republicans to the vacancies. It is even possible that, if this should be done, and the Republicans should recover control of Georgia, Mr. Brown might again think as he did from 1867 to 1872, the Republican principles would agree with him better than Democratic principles. In other words, he virtually confessed that paternal patronage is a most powerful factor in his political philosophy.

John A. Chandler, a nephew of the late Senator Chandler, of Michigan, killed Theo Cunningham, his brother-in-law, Saturday, at San Francisco. It appears that Chandler's wife's relatives were in the habit of "sponging" off him, and sometimes in a dishonest way. Cunningham he was compelled to order out of his house some time ago, and the latter revenged himself by poisoning the mind of Chandler's wife, who began proceedings for a divorce. The two men met in court Saturday, and Chandler accused Cunningham of being the cause of his difficulty with his wife. Hard words followed, when Cunningham drew a revolver. The first shot struck Chandler in the arm, and the then drawing a revolver put a bullet through Cunningham's brain.—John O'Conor.

Then Senator Brown of Georgia rose To tell of his party's terrible woes, And he lifted aloft his martial nose, And aimed at his desk resounding blows. "The ballot-box in the south is free, But how in the north?" demanded he; "Democrats there, it is sad to note, Are barred of their sacred right to vote. Half a million are counted out!" [With a ringing shout.] "And that's what I'm complaining about," Said Senator Brown of Georgia.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

A well known colored citizen died on Monday night last under very distressing circumstances. We give the news precisely as it was given us by a reliable person. Lewis Bryant says he found John H. Wright, on Sunday last, lying in a house on the bare floor very sick with no one to look after him. He at once went after Dr. Walker, the Health Officer, who has charge of the city's sick, or the charity patients of the city and county, and requested his immediate attendance. The Doctor said it was no use, for he had called on Wright some days previous and found him very sick, prescribed for him, and when he called again he had not taken the medicine. He desired Wright to go to the poor house, but Wright did not want to go, so he, (Walker) did not call any more, but at Bryant's request he went with him and prescribed a milk punch, and on Monday night Wright died.

The Wilmington & Weldon, and the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta roads centering here, and the enormous traffic, both passenger and freight, passing through on over-loaded trains moving north and south show the enterprise, spirit and pluck of the people who are earning their share of the general prosperity.

The chief beauty of Wilmington is its live oaks, magnolia trees, vines of jessamine and its holly and ever green hedges which give a summer foliage in the midst of the desolation of winter. With the mild temperatures, the sunny skies and the fleecy clouds, one is half tempted to believe that he is in the midst of the springtime and the beauty of May, instead of the depths of January.

Bryant says Dr. Walker told him that Wright died for want of attention or from neglect. Now, if this is so, we ask in all candor, who is to blame? We understand the City Physician, or Health Officer, is paid to look after these very kind of cases. If Wright was a charity case, which appears from Bryant's statement to be a fact, then was it not Dr. Walker's business to have him properly cared for? If it was his duty, and Wright died for want of attention, then Dr. Walker, as a public official, has neglected his duty and should at once be called on for an explanation. We will await further remarks until we hear from Dr. Walker.

THE STATUE TO FARRAGUT.

The bronze statue to Admiral Farragut, now erected and on Monday unveiled on Farragut Square in the Capital City of the nation, commemorates the memory of the most eminent American Naval Chieftain who ever trod the quarter-deck. This monument to naval glory is the work of Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, has been executed by order of Congress is standing and of heroic size, with one foot upon a cable block, while the regal visage looks out upon that of Washington, Jackson, Winfield Scott, McPherson, Rawlins, Thomas and others.

The vast gathering of the veterans of the Navy and Army was presided over by Secretary Hunt of the Navy, who received the statue in a stately speech, and there were present the President of the United States and wife, and most of the high officials of all grades in the service of the Republic, and resident at the Capital. The services were opened by prayer, and then followed by Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, and Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, two grand orations, filled with glorious reminiscences of modern as well as more ancient times.

After the ceremonies of dedication, the procession marched by the White House, where they were reviewed by the President and his distinguished guests.

Among those ladies who graced the occasion, were Mrs. Farragut, the widow of the great Admiral, who was the guest of the President, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Hoxie, the artist who produced the statue, and the ladies of the Senators, Cabinet Ministers, Diplomatic Corps, and Army and Navy, and all branches of the Service. Among the persons of note present at the unveiling of the statue were Mr. Loyall Farragut, of New York city, and wife, the services were opened by prayer, and then followed by Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, and Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, two grand orations, filled with glorious reminiscences of modern as well as more ancient times.

On the 17th instant, the services were opened by Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, and Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, two grand orations, filled with glorious reminiscences of modern as well as more ancient times.

The patient, dignified, self-command and gentleness of these teachers, one and all, accounts for a discipline which a look only enforces, and shows the rare grade of power wielded here by this devoted band. And the children, too—one would have to go far to find brighter faces, quicker apprehension, or greater loyalty to their school than is stamped upon every happy countenance. The *esprit de corps* is wonderful and illustrative, showing that they have been trained to reflect. The frenzy may have passed away over minds clouded with passion and disordered with the woes of a misgoverned people. It may not be a sign of daylight in the Russian night, but it is, at least a token of departing darkness.—Tribune.

The Morey Letter in Whittaker's Cage.

H. C. Pinkham, a Boston detective, yesterday confirmed the evidence previously given by Henry D. Hyde in the Whittaker Court-Martial with reference to the alleged blunders committed by Mr. Southworth. Mr. Stimpson then continued his report, the conclusion of which was, however, deferred for the purpose of giving place to what bade fair to prove an interesting bit of evidence. Assistant District-Attorney Bell was sworn. Ex-Governor Chamberlain asked:

"Have you ever had anything to do with a case in which a man named Kenward Philip was concerned?"

"Yes, sir; I am connected with that case."

"Please inform the Court in what way you are connected with it."

The Judge-Advocate wished to know what Kenward Philip had to do with the Whittaker Court-Martial. Governor Chamberlain replied that what he proposed to show was that Mr. Bell had been charged by the government with the duty of investigating the accusations preferred against Kenward Philip, for the purpose of discovering whether there was sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution of the indictment against him as the writer of the so-called Morey letter; that Mr. Bell had investigated those charges, which were grounded on the opinions of the same experts who had accused Whittaker, and that he had come to the conclusion that no evidence of any consequence could be found against Philip, and that Philip was not guilty, but that another person was. Major Gardner answered that he should object to such testimony as irrelevant. He believed, he said, that no more skilful experts could be found in Europe than those employed in this court-martial. Moreover, he indicated that Philip was still pending, and that the Morey letter was the cause of his confinement.

The Court adjourned until Tuesday.

A Georgia colored debating society was lately discussing: "Which is the best for the laboring man, to work for wages or part of the crop?" An old uncle spoke the sense of the meeting when he said: "Both are de best, or day could only be bring together." W. H. R. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 20, 1881.

John A. Chandler, a nephew of the

A FEW YEARS' WORK.

MISS BRADLEY'S WILMINGTON SCHOOL.

[Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.]

Wilmington has taken on new life since the days when prisoners of war were marched through on their way to Salisbury. The spirit of enterprise seen on their docks, the Union Jack, tri-color and stars and stripes soon flying from the ships in the harbor, the cotton, wool, and lumber now loading for shipment abroad, all indicate the new activity of business and production.

The Wilmington & Weldon, and the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta roads centering here, and the enormous traffic, both passenger and freight, passing through on over-loaded trains moving north and south show the enterprise, spirit and pluck of the people who are earning their share of the general prosperity.

The chief beauty of Wilmington is its live oaks, magnolia trees, vines of jessamine and its holly and ever green hedges which give a summer foliage in the midst of the desolation of winter. With the mild temperatures, the sunny skies and the fleecy clouds, one is half tempted to believe that he is in the midst of the springtime and the beauty of May, instead of the depths of January.

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DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)
St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge 319, F. & A. M., meets 3d Tuesday of each month, at Masonic Hall.
Union Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., meets 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meets 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meets 1st Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
I. O. O. F.
Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.
Lodge No. 17, meets every Wednesday evening.
Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month.
Hicks Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.
Wilmington Legion Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings of each month.

O. S. B.
Manhattan Lodge No. 188, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p.m.
ROYAL ARCANUM.
Cornelius Harness Council No. 20, meets 2d and 4th Saturday evenings of each month.
The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germany Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening.
Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

L. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 1, meets every Tuesday evening, at the Hotel on Prince's between front and Second streets.

MASONIC.—(COLORADO.)
Mt. Nebo Lodge No. 1, meets 1st Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Logan Lodge, 2d and 4th Mondays in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

U. U. O. F.

Fox Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month, corner Dock and Water streets (old Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5, 1881.

COMMUTATION TICKETS of denominations of 1000 and 2000 Miles, acceptable over the connections of the Wilmington Columbia & Augusta R. R., at Florence and Columbia, and especially adapted to the necessities of commercial, are issued by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R., and are on sale at its Passenger Depot in Wilmington and Columbia.

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent,
March 4th.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5, 1881.

COMMUTATION TICKETS of denominations of 1000 and 2000 Miles, acceptable over the connections of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. at Goldsboro and Weldon, and especially adapted to the necessities of commercial travel, are issued by the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and are on sale at its Passenger Depot in Wilmington.

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.

March 5th.

100 CHOICE SELECTIONS
NEW READY
708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Readings! Recitations! Elocution!

Price \$12-15

NOTICE.

All persons visiting Waccamaw Lake on excursions, would do well to call on him for his pipe smoking tobacco and dinner. He is always on hand.

June 20th.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

His personal friend, MARY HEDY, Editor of "The Mail," is the only editor to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or facts, beautifully illustrated and written, for her paper, "The Commercial Advertiser." The newest N. Y. herald, "The Journal," has a length steel portrait by Hall, from a picture taken expressly for this work. Active Agents Wanted. Address to James A. Barnes, 111 & 113 William St., New York.

Price 50c

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

CORNER OF FRONT AND MULBERRY STREETS.

Keeps a box on hand, the celebrated

"KEY STONE LINIMENT,"

at 25 cents per bottle.

Also, the world renown

"INDIAN POWDERS,"

celebrated for their remarkable curative powers.

Call at my STAND, FLAG SIGN, on Front Street.

Direct, 1000 feet from the Post Office.

All orders from other counties filled

Promptly.

Jan 25th.

BEST—If you are engaged in the work of either law or right in those occupations, Persons and cases of every description, in all parts of the country, will be referred to you. Address, F. G. & Co., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

75¢ A WEEK. TERMS, QUOTED ADVANCED.

1881. TRUST & CO., NEW YORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL MY BRANCHES, and my arrangements enable me to receive New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully.

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

Sign of the Show Case.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. MC LANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

Dyspepsia and SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN IN the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left something behind which ought to have been done, a slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily fatigued, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

A. POPE,

General Passenger Agent.

March 4th.

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1881. TRUST & CO., NEW YORK.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1881.

Letter from Washington.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 25th, 1881.

Editor Wilmington Post:

SIR: The undersigned, colored Republicans of North Carolina, now in Washington, with astonishment, chagrin and extreme disgust, read in your paper of the 17th inst., an anonymous article over the words, "A North Carolina Republican," which attempts to impugn the motives of Hon. James H. Harris, in his masterly fight against the further retention of Gov. Holden as Postmaster at Raleigh, endeavoring to make it appear that Mr. Harris took the step he did for the advancement of his own personal interests, and that after he found he could not get the place for himself, he then named Mr. John Nichols, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, with the view, in the event of Nichols' success, of getting the Deputy Collectorship thus made vacant by Nichols' promotion.

And further, Mr. Editor, we learn that the communication in question, purports to be the production of a colored Republican from our state, now or at the time the article was written, in this city.

We know everything contained in the article referred to, so far as regards the motive of Mr. Harris, in taking grounds against Governor Holden as Postmaster, to be utterly without foundation, in fact, for the following reasons:

First.—Gov. Holden always discriminated against worthy and deserving colored men in the matter of appointments at his command, and he has, for eight years, uniformly refused to appoint a colored clerk in the postoffice.

Second.—In the campaign of 1874 he used his influence against the Republicans, and after the defeat of our party in that year he advised leading colored men at Raleigh to abandon said party.

For these and numerous other reasons which are on file at the Postoffice Department, Mr. Harris, acting as an intelligent leader of his people should always act in like cases, made a vigorous, and we are thankful to say, successful fight against Gov. Holden being kept longer in the position of Postmaster at Raleigh. His prime object having been attained, the ousting of Holden, and it being deemed impossible by his many friends in Washington for him to still push his claims for the Postmastership at Raleigh, under the circumstances Mr. Harris named Mr. Nichols as Holden's successor without even the knowledge or consent of that gentleman, or hope or expectation of any reward whatever, either as Deputy Collector or any other position at the disposition of any North Carolina politician, your correspondent clipping from the Star to the contrary, notwithstanding, we are informed by Mr. Harris, and have every reason to believe his statement to be true, knowing him to be a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, that he has made no application for any position whatever, other than the Postoffice at Raleigh. For this position Mr. Harris had to meet the same old cry of man of our white friends, "to take out an old native white Republican and put in a colored man at the centre would result in harm to the party," and other arguments of like nature were unsparingly urged against the wisdom of his appointment. Yet he met them all manfully, but finally yielded with the understanding that his race should be recognized by the incoming Postmaster, in the appointment of some of the young men of color to respectable positions in the Postoffice at Raleigh.

Mr. Harris has made a noble fight on behalf of the young colored men of North Carolina, and deserves the lasting gratitude of his race throughout the entire state for his unselfish devotion to their interest.

Mr. Editor, as to the author of the anonymous communication of the 17th, we have made a most diligent and searching inquiry, having interviewed every colored man from our state, possessing literary qualifications sufficient to construct a sentence, every one of whom disclaim any knowledge whatsoever of the article in question, prior to its appearance in your columns. Therefore we are forced to the opinion that you have been imposed upon by some obscure, white, so-called, Republican, who, jealous of the powerful influence Mr. Harris wields in the Republican party, has attempted to palm himself off upon us as a disaffected colored Republican from North Carolina. All colored Republicans here from our state are unanimous in their commendations of Mr. Harris for his gallant fight against race discrimination in North Carolina.

We are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
New Hanover,
Geo W Price, Jr, Jno H Whiteman,
Geo L Mabson Geo P Sadgwar, Jas S
W Eagle, J C Hill, John E Taylor,
Emanuel Nichols, G P Rourk, N G
Sampson, Washington Howe, Jas D
Dry, Henry Green, Owen Burney, Jos
E Sampson, Thos O Miller, John M
H. McKey, Wm. Calder and W. L.
L. McKey.

Columbus—John W Spaulding, Owen
L W Smith.

Cumberland—J W Hood, John S
Leary, G C Scirlock.

Craven—Geo L White, J C Price, I
Abbott, Jno Randolph, Jr.

Edgecombe—W P Mabson, John C
Dancy, W W Watson, C W Battle.

Lenoir—H W Lee.

Duplin—A J Stanford.

Brunswick—Jon Spells, Frank Davis,
Warren—H W Carter, Jas A Hyman,
D R Johnson, G H King.

Guildford—G M Hobane.

Halifax—Jas O'Barra, Jas T Reynolds.

Pender—Geo W Carr.

Bertie—Augustus Robbins.

Wayne—Geo T Watson, E E Smith,
W B Baker.

Pasquotank—Hugh Cole.

Buncombe—J P Wingate.

Anson—Wiley Little.

Carters—Stephen Turner.

Caswell—Wilson Cary, Martin Hicks.

Alamance—W A Scott.

Orange—Lewis Jenkins.

Hertford—W D Newson.

Washington—A Hicks, Jr., Theo F.
Beaumont.

Nash—W W Arrington.

Robeson—John M Colley.

The Pope has decidedly numbered

Ismael, the ex-Khadijeh. The exile, made aware by the recent example of the Swedes, Russians and Austrian Princes that he had omitted part of the etiquette of a foreign Prince in Russia, applied to the Pope for an audience. His Holiness replied that, as the ex-Khadijeh had allowed four months to elapse before manifesting such a desire, he did not think it could be very soon; he therefore declined to comply with it.

Mr. E. G. Roads, wife of Judge Roads, was struck by a truck, the wheel of which passed over her right hand and so mangled her fingers that two of them had to be amputated.

We are, very respectfully,

T. M. Johnson, Jas D. Dudley, John
C. Norwood, Alfred H. Lind, F. E.
Bryant, J. E. Hamlin, Jr., John R.
Hutchings, Rhodes Mitchell, B. H.
Cowan, W. K. Price, Wm. C. Utley,
law.

Mr. E. G. Roads, wife of Judge Roads, was struck by a truck, the wheel of which passed over her right hand and so mangled her fingers that two of them had to be amputated.

Kinston, N. C., April 27, 1881.
Dear Post, WILMINGTON, N. C.

I am here in attendance of Lenoir Court; received your paper (THE POST) with your editorial upon the negro question and Federal appointments. I am much pleased with the way in which you meet the now all-absorbing question with the leading colored men of the state. The colored men are wild over the matter in this county, and the Hons. L. P. Aldridge, Wiley Lowery, H. L. Fisher and a host of others, inform me that they are determined in this (Lenoir) county to have full play. The unanimous voice in Lenoir is: hurrah! for THE WILMINGTON POST and the Hon. W. P. Canady.

We believe that the time has fully come when a thorough understanding and co-operation should be established among the colored people of North Carolina, and that our status as a component part of the body politic of the nation, contributing with our voting population to her numerical strength, with a loyalty to the Republican party as faithful as is the magnet to the pole, should be practically demonstrated by a proper recognition of our manhood, in a just and equitable participation in the governmental affairs of our country.

"He that will not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel."

The education, progress and elevation of our people, as with all other classes, demand that recognition of merit and qualification which has a tendency to inspire confidence and command respect.

There are more than ninety thousand colored voters in North Carolina—there are less than forty thousand white Republicans in the state. There are more than four hundred thousand dollars a year, in salaries for federal patronage distributed in North Carolina, or which more than three hundred and eighty thousand dollars are distributed among the whites, and less than twenty thousand are distributed among the colored, who constitute the bulk of the Republican party in this state. It is this right?

We have educated young men of our race who are every way qualified to fill positions of profit and trust, yet not a single position of any prominence is accorded them, though identified with, and representing an element, which numerically holds the balance of political power in the state.

We believe that taxation without representation is unjust."

And that men who will not assert their manhood, advocate the claims of their race, and demand those rights recognized by every principle of justice and equity, deserve the position of serfs and slaves.

We therefore call a convention of colored men of North Carolina to meet in the city of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock m., on Tuesday, the 17th day of May, 1881. Each county will be entitled to twice the number of votes of which she has members in the lower house of the General Assembly. The leading colored men of each county are requested to call meetings in their respective communities, and select their most intelligent men as delegates. Arrangements will be made for reduced rates over all the railroads for those attending the convention.

Trusting that a full and intelligent delegation will be sent from every county, and that an earnest and faithful representative body, guided by wisdom, prudence and harmony, may preface the dawn of a brighter era for our long-suffering and oppressed race; and that ultimately our efforts may, through Providence, be crowned with success.

We are, most respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
New Hanover,

Geo W Price, Jr, Jno H Whiteman,
Geo L Mabson Geo P Sadgwar, Jas S
W Eagle, J C Hill, John E Taylor,
Emanuel Nichols, G P Rourk, N G
Sampson, Washington Howe, Jas D
Dry, Henry Green, Owen Burney, Jos
E Sampson, Thos O Miller, John M
H. McKey, Wm. Calder and W. L.
L. McKey.

Columbus—John W Spaulding, Owen
L W Smith.

Cumberland—J W Hood, John S
Leary, G C Scirlock.

Craven—Geo L White, J C Price, I
Abbott, Jno Randolph, Jr.

Edgecombe—W P Mabson, John C
Dancy, W W Watson, C W Battle.

Lenoir—H W Lee.

Duplin—A J Stanford.

Brunswick—Jon Spells, Frank Davis,
Warren—H W Carter, Jas A Hyman,
D R Johnson, G H King.

Guildford—G M Hobane.

Halifax—Jas O'Barra, Jas T Reynolds.

Pender—Geo W Carr.

Bertie—Augustus Robbins.

Wayne—Geo T Watson, E E Smith,
W B Baker.

Pasquotank—Hugh Cole.

Buncombe—J P Wingate.

Anson—Wiley Little.

Carters—Stephen Turner.

Caswell—Wilson Cary, Martin Hicks.

Alamance—W A Scott.

Orange—Lewis Jenkins.

Hertford—W D Newson.

Washington—A Hicks, Jr., Theo F.
Beaumont.

Nash—W W Arrington.

Robeson—John M Colley.

The Pope has decidedly numbered

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made aware by the recent example of

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the etiquette of a foreign Prince in

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audience. His Holiness replied that,

as the ex-Khadijeh had allowed four

months to elapse before manifesting

such a desire, he did not think it

could be very soon; he therefore de-

cided to comply with it.

"Well a-day! That is remarkable!

I will go this day and get some for my

George—I know heaps are good."—Sa-

lem Post.

Given Up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is

up and at work, and cured by so simple

a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is

entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop

Bitters; and only ten days ago his doc-

tors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well a-day! That is remarkable!

I will go this day and get some for my

George—I know heaps are good."—Sa-

lem Post.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 22.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market

was dull, 35 cents per gallon being the

best bid and 37 cents asked. Novelties

to report.

MARSH.—The market was steady at

\$1.45 for Strained and \$1.50 for Good

Strained, with sales reported of 4,000

bbls Good Strained at \$1.50 per bbl.

TAR.—Market was firm at \$1.40

per bbl of 200 lbs, with sales at quo-

tations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady

at \$1.50 for Hard, \$2.50 for Yellow Dip

and \$2.60 per bbl for Virgin; with sales

at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady,

with small sales reported on a basis of

10¢ cents per lb for Middling. The

following were the quotations of the

day:

Ordinary, 6½ cts per lb

Good Ordinary, 7½ " "

Strict Good Ordinary, — " "

Low Middling, 9½ " "

Middling, 10½ " "

Good Middling, — " "